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BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN—By the suffrages of your fellow citizens, you have been charged with the duty of [illegible] and the interests of the Commonwealth, in the Legislative branch of the Government. The responsibilities you have assumed and the duties to be performed should ever be regarded as paramount to every selfish and partisan consideration. The prosperity of the State and the general welfare of the people, should receive your earnest attention, and be the aim and end of your legislative action. To promote these objects, I will cheerfully, in every legal and constitutional manner, during the continuance of my official term, co-operate with you.

The past year with the exception of recent financial embarrassment, has been one of general prosperity. No foreign wars—no fraternal strife, has disturbed the peaceful quiet of our homes. Unwonted health, with its blessings, has been vouchsafed to us. Seed time and harvest have not failed—the earth hath yielded her increase, and richly rewarded the labor of the husbandman. The Arts and Sciences have been advanced, and the great interests of Education, Morality and Religion liberally encouraged and sustained. Our nation is in unity—our free institutions in their integrity, with our rights and privileges, civil and religious, have been preserved. Recognizing in these blessings the goodness of Almighty God, we should render to Him the homage of grateful hearts and the devotion of our sincere praise; and whilst humbly acknowledging His mercies to us as a people, let us still further express our gratitude to Him, by acts of individual charity and kindness, to the poor and helpless in our midst. Sorrow now fills the hearts, and adversity darkens the homes of our citizens. Our liberality should be generous; our benefactions munificent; and thus whilst the wants of the poor and suffering are relieved, the generous giver will find a rich reward in the pleasure that results from communicated good.

The finances of the Commonwealth are in a very satisfactory condition. During the past year every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly paid, from the revenues derived from the ordinary sources.—The operations of this Department will be presented to you, in detail, in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1857, the receipts at the Treasury, including balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1856, of one million two hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-two cents, (1,244,795 42) were five millions nine hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-six cents, (5,935,383 26) The aggregate expenditures for the same period were $5,407 276 79. Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1857, $528,106 47. Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1856, the receipts from all sources were $4,690,587 84. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $3,992,370 29, exhibiting an excess of receipts over expenditures of $698,217 55.—The extraordinary payments for the year were $1,414,906 50, as follows to wit: To the completion of the Portage Rail Road, $49,061 92; to the North branch extension, $138,798 85, to relay the South Track of the Columbia Railroad, $91,405 46; to enlarge the Delaware Division, $46,263 00; for motive power in 1856, $81,604 24; for repair in 1855 and '56, $19,564 78; for the redemption of loans, $820,097 03; damages on the Public Works, $46,552 65; old claims on the Main Line adjusted under the several Acts of Assembly, $46,548 57; and for the new State Arsenal and Farmers' High School, $15,000 00.

The interest on the funded debt, due in February and August last, was then promptly paid, and that falling due in February next, will be paid out of available means now in the Treasury. By virtue of the provisions of the Act of the 13th of Oct. 1857, entitled "An Act providing for the Resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks, and for the Relief of Debtors," the State Treasurer will be enabled to pay the interest due in February, in specie or its equivalent. The credit of the Commonwealth has been fully and honorably sustained. The promptness with which every legitimate demand upon the Treasury has been met, has inspired public confidence in our securities; and although recent and existing financial revulsions may embarrass the operations of the Treasury, and reduce, to some extent the revenue, yet the ability of the State to meet her engagements and maintain her credit, under an honest and economical administration of her finances, is undoubted. The honor and credit of the State must and can be preserved intact.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of $414,720 29, as now in the Treasury to the credit of that fund—this amount will be applied to the redemption of Relief Notes yet in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of this fund; on the 4th day of September last, reported to me that the sum of $1,042,857 64, of the debt of the Commonwealth, was held by them, as follows, viz.

Loans of 19th April, 1853, over due, temporary,	$400,000 00
Loans of 9th of May, 1854, over due, temporary,	164,000 00
Certificates of stock, loans of April 11, 1846, 6 per cent,	62,501 00
Certificates of stock, loans of various dates, 5 per cent,	5,216 64
Relief Notes cancelled and destroyed,	373,040 00
Relief Notes in Treasury, set aside for cancellation,	20,000 00
Total,	$1,042,857 64

As required by law, I directed the certificates and evidences of the indebtedness to be cancelled; and on the 19th of Sept 1857, [illegible] my proclamation declaring the payment [illegible] of the amount reported to be in addition [illegible] Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund, and applicable to the payment of the public debt, the Commissioners of the fund now hold the sum of $7,500,000 00 bonds, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, pledged by law to the payment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth.

By the 4th section of the 11th article of the Constitution, as amended and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, at the general election held on the second Tuesday of Oct. 1857, it is made the duty of the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, to create a Sinking Fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the present public debt, and any additional debt thereafter constitutionally contracted, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than $250,000 00, which Sinking Fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works from time to time, owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds or resources that may be designated by law. The said sinking Fund may be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and, unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of said Sinking Fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of $5,000,000.

This being the first session of Legislature since the adoption of this amendment, the duty therein enjoined devolves upon you, and should be promptly and faithfully discharged.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1856, as per Reports of Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 per cent loans,	$ 511,781 00	
5 " " "	33,866,994 50	
4½ " " "	388,200 00	
4 " " "	100,000 00	
Total funded debt		39,866,975 50
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Relief notes in circulation,	$220,556 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	25,691 37	
Interest certificates unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors,	1,164 00	
Bal. temporary loan, Apr. 19, 1853,	400,000 00	
Bal. temporary loan, May 9, 1854,	184,000 00	
Total unfunded debt		834,859 75
		$40,701,835 25

The funded and unfunded debt, at the close of the last fiscal year, Dec. 1, 1857, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 per cent loan	$ 445,180 00	
5 " " "	38,773,212 52	
4½ " " "	288,200 00	
4 " " "	100,000 00	
Total funded debt		39,706,592 52
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Relief notes in circulation,	$146,421 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	23,473 82	
Interest certificates unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors	602 50	
Total unfunded debt		175,145 70
Total debt, Dec 1, 1857,		$39,881,738 22
Total debt Dec. 1, 1856,		40,701,835 25
" " " 1, 1857,		39,881,738 22
Decrease during late fiscal year,		$820,097 03

These statements exhibit the gratifying fact, that during the past fiscal year, the public debt has been reduced $820,097 03. During the same period large appropriations and payments were made on account of our public improvements, for old and unsettled claims adjusted under the act of last session and for other extraordinary purposes.

The condition of the Treasury prior to suspension of specie payments by the Banks justified the appropriation of at least two hundred thousand dollars more in payment of the public debt, and arrangements were made by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to liquidate that amount; but after the suspension and the consequent financial embarrassment of the country, the proposed payment, from prudent motives, was postponed. Had this payment been made, in addition to the payments already reported, the statements and calculations submitted in my last annual Message in relation to the early payment and final extinguishment of the public debt, would thus far have been sustained by their actual verification. The causes that prevented their realization, it is believed, will soon cease to affect injuriously the revenues of the Commonwealth. Actuated by that indomitable energy that has ever characterized the American people—faltering for a moment, but not disheartened by the adverse circumstances that surround us—roused to more vigorous action by disaster and defeat, our progress cannot long be checked, nor our prosperity long be interrupted. Confidence, the sensitive, yet powerful agency, that binds in unity and strength the great financial, commercial and industrial interests of our country and the world, has been suddenly impaired, producing financial and commercial distress and affecting the revenues of the Commonwealth; but with the advantages resulting from the rapid development of our resources during the last quarter of a century—the immensely valuable increase of our agricultural, mining and manufacturing industry during the same period—the abundant harvests of the past year—our completed improvements, and all the elements of material wealth in our midst, we restore [illegible] confidence [illegible] on the dawn of returning prosperity. Notwithstanding, then, the present embarrassment and gloomy condition of the country, after a careful consideration of the present and prospective condition of the finances and resources of the Commonwealth, I cannot hesitate to reaffirm my belief, "that the time is not far distant when Pennsylvania will stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be relieved from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest and maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth," and that "practising strict economy in all departments of the Government—avoiding extravagant expenditure—refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, the realization of those views may be anticipated with confidence."

As corroborative of the opinion now and heretofore expressed, a brief review of the operations of the Treasury during the past three years, as connected with the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth, may not be inappropriate. In my first annual message to the Legislature the fact was stated, that during the three years intervening between December 1, 1851, and December 1, 1854 the public debt has been increased $1,584,359 31; and that the total debt at the close of the fiscal year, Dec. 1, 1854. was $41,698,505 75. At the close of the late fiscal year, December 1, 1857 three years later, the funded and unfunded debt, as before shown, was $39 881,388 22; decrease in three years, $1,816,857 52.

Thus in three years the public debt has been decreased, by actual payment and without resorting to the expedient of temporary loans, $1,816,857 52. If to this be added the sum of $414,920 20 now in the Sinking Fund, and applicable to the payment of the funded debt, the reduction will be $2,231,777 81.

These facts are not only gratifying, but encouraging. It has already been stated that there is in the Sinking Fund the sum of $7,500,000—bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually and pledged to the payment of the funded debt. If this sum be added to the reduction before stated, we have presented to us a virtual, if not an actual decrease, of the State debt of $9,731,777,81; showing the total funded and unfunded debt of the State on the first day of December, 1857, to have been $31,966,818 41.

In anticipation of the sale of the Main Line and the decrease in the public debt, the State tax, by an act of the last regular session, was reduced from three to two and one half mills on the dollar; a reduction equal to one-sixth of the tax imposed for State purposes prior to that act. These facts speak for themselves. Well may the people be congratulated on such an auspicious beginning in the process of liquidation, and well may they with confidence anticipate the day of of their deliverance from State taxation. Financial and commercial embarrassment may postpone,—nothing but unwise legislation, and the imprudent or dishonest management of our finances, can prevent the early realization of their well founded anticipations.

The condition of the public works, their general operation, the receipts and expenditures during the past fiscal year will be presented to you in detail in the report of the Canal Commissioners.

The total receipts at the Treasury from the public works for the year ending November 30, 1857, including receipts from the Main Line up to the first day of August last, were $1,308,598 62. The aggregate expenditures for the same period were $1,312,705 67; the expenditures exceeding the revenues $4,107 05.

The receipts at the Treasury from the several Divisions were as follows, viz:

Main Line, to August 1, 1857,	$796,550 33
Susquehana and North and West Branch Divisions,	287,718 95
Delaware Division	224,329 34

The receipts from the Delaware Division are less than those of the previous year—The completion of rival railroads and other causes, have lessoned the receipts from this important division of our public works; and it is feared will continue to decrease them. Its management has been satisfactory, and compared with other divisions of the public improvements, economical. The net revenue, at the Treasury was $174,001 86, a decrease of $90,093 53, as compared with the receipts of the proceeding year. In addition to the ordinary expenditures, the sum of $46,263 was paid for the enlargement and improvement of this division.

The North Branch extension of the Pa. Canal, although so far completed in the fall of 1856, that boats freighted with coal and other products, were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the junction canal, yet in consequence of a large portion of the "Horse Race Dam" having been carried away by the freshet of last spring, business on the canal was suspended the greater part of the past year. It was repaired during the summer and in the fall business was resumed along its entire length. Soon after, the same dam was again extensively injured by a sudden and heavy freshet, and the greater part of the canal rendered useless for business. An appropriation will be required to re-construct [illegible]

This canal, when useful and valuable appears to be a work of failure and disaster. There are traces of former mismanagement [illegible] in its construction. Every effort has been made to repair the errors of its early [illegible] and to complete and render [illegible] this division of our public works. [illegible] management it can be successfully accomplished.

In pursuance [illegible] of the 16th day of May, 1857 [illegible] for the sale of the public works [illegible] the notice required by [illegible] in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of June last, and sold the same to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, the highest price bid for the same, and the minimum price fixed in the act.

After a full compliance by the purchasers with the conditions of the act authorizing the sale and delivery of their bonds in number and for the amounts equal to and falling due at the time provided for the payment of the respective instalments, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the 31st day of July, A.D. 1857, as directed by the act, transferred under the great seal of the State, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, successors or assigns, the whole Main Line of the public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, together with all the right, title and interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to or used in connection with the same by the Commonwealth; and the purchasers having given notice of their readiness to take possession of the said works, possession of the same was accordingly delivered to the Company on the 1st day of August last; of which notice was given to all Superintendents and Agents of the Commonwealth, by proclamation bearing date the 31st day of July, 1857, as required by the law authorizing the sale.

The bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the sum of $7,500,000, were received by the State Treasurer and are held by him for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; the entire proceeds of the sale being required by the 12th section of the act to be paid to the Sinking Fund and applied to the payment of the State debt.

I cannot forbear congratulating the people of the Commonwealth on the consummation of this sale. Public sentiment, as expressed through the ballot-box, and in other forms equally significant, demanded it; public policy and the interest of the Commonwealth required it. It is done.—The many approve; few complain, those most, who have gained an undeviable reputation by a reckless disregard of the public interests, as exhibited in the extravagant, useless and fraudulent expenditures of the public money for selfish or partizan purposes.

The sale of the Main Line has directed public attention to the importance and necessity of disposing of the remaining divisions of the public improvements. The reasons and policy that required and justified the sale of the one, apply with equal force to the sale of the other. The propriety of separating the State from the care and control of the public works, it is not only evident to all who have given the subject a candid and impartial consideration, but the necessity is clearly established by the history of their construction and management. They have failed to be a source of revenue to the Commonwealth, and if retained by the State, will require an expenditure in their repair and management largely exceeding any revenue, that under the most favorable circumstances, can be derived from them. In any phrase of the question this separation is desirable, but in connection with the payment of the public debt, and the reduction of State taxation, it becomes an object of more than ordinary interest. A sale at the earliest period, of the whole of our public works, for a fair consideration, upon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, and at the same time amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, should be authorized by the Legislature. Such sale, with the application of the proceeds to the payment of the public debt, would secure its still more rapid extinguishment. The subject is recommended to your unbiased consideration.

The law incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company imposed a tax of three mills, per ton, per mile, on all tonnage passing over the road, as an equivalent for any decrease in the revenues of the Commonwealth, that might arrise from the anticipated competition of the road, with the business of the Main Line of the public improvements. This tax is not imposed upon the Company, but upon the tonnage, and is paid by the owners of the freight transported over the road; the Company acting as agents in its collection and payment to the State. It is virtually a tax upon the trade and commerce of the Commonwealth, and upon the commerce of other States whose productions seek an Eastern market over this road; and thus by increasing the rate of charges and the cost of transportation the produce of the West is forced upon the competing railroads of other States and to other markets than our own. The necessity that required this tax, as regards the Commonwealth and her improvements, has ceased. Its continuance can only be justified as a revenue measure. It should be the policy of the State to invite the transmission of the products of other sections of the Country through her territory to her own markets, and, therefore, the propriety of relieving the trade and business of the Commonwealth and country from this tax upon it, is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this and other States of the Union, and the financial embarrassment and general prostration of business, I deemed it my duty to call, as authorized by the Constitution, an Extra Session of the Legislature, to meet at Harrisburg on the sixth day of October last. Although the relief provided by this extraordinary session of the General Assembly, was not as ample as the exigency of the case required, yet it was productive of many beneficial results, and served to allay the intense excitement and alarm that pervaded the entire community. By the act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, all banking institutions [illegible] to pay [illegible] the notes of one per cent. on their capital stock; the amount realized by the payment of this bonus has not only defrayed all the expenses of that session, but will leave a balance in the Treasury of not less than thirty-five thousand dollars—a result certainly not injurious to the finances of the Commonwealth.

My views expressed in former communications on the subject of banks and banking capital, in their relations to the currency and the general interests of trade, remain unchanged. However diverse our opinions may be on this subject, it must be admitted by all, that the banking and credit systems are so intimately interwoven with the business and commerce of the country, that their sudden separation, or a rash innovation, would produce consequences of fearful magnitude. That the present system of banking is perfect, is not pretended; that it could be essentially modified and improved, will not be denied. The present derangement of the currency may and will suggest the necessity of reform, not only in the system itself, but in the management of our banking institutions.

Unlimited credit by corporations or individuals have and will ever be an unmitigated evil. They contribute to bank expansions, rash speculations, extravagant living, and excessive over-trading; always sure to be followed by ruinous revulsions. What the remedy should be, I do not deem it my province, under existing circumstances, to suggest; but to be permanent and effectual, it must accord with the natural and necessary laws of trade. The currency of a country forms no exception to these laws, and should be left to their operation and control, so far as may be consistent with the public good. It is, therefore, that a system of free banking, based on undoubted public securities, and coin in such proportion to circulation and deposits as may be deemed sufficient to secure their conversion into specie, on demand, with proper limitations and restrictions, is deemed preferable to the present system. Its introduction would correct many existing abuses not only in the system itself, but the present mode of banking. These questions, however, with the remedies necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils under which we now suffer, together with the nature and extent of the relief, if any, that may yet be required by the Banks of the Commonwealth, to enable them to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie, are all referred to the wisdom of the Legislature. They are practical and important business questions, and as such should receive your intelligent consideration.

The present condition of our Commonwealth and country deserves at least a passing remark. A severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the Banks, not only of this Commonwealth, but of all the States of the Union, deranging the currency and affecting disastrously all the great interests of Commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen. Labor is without employment, and thousands of strong active men are now asking for work or bread. The causes assigned for these evils are almost as various as the interests or prejudices of those who undertake their explication. To whatever cause or causes they may be referred, it is neither just, nor proper to charge all our present financial and commercial distress to the banks and their management. However much they may have contributed, other causes have operated still more directly and powerfully to produce these results; and among them first in importance and influence is the present system of low duties, in connection with the warehousing system, adopted as the policy of the General Government in 1846. The abandonment of the protective policy, as embodied in the Tariff act of 1842, was resisted by Pennsylvania with a unanimity almost unparalleled in history. Her representatives in both branches of the National Congress strenuously opposed the repeal of that act. The evils under which we are now suffering were predicted as a consequence of such repeal. But other counsels prevailed, the act was repealed, and the industry of the country exposed to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of foreign nations.—The disastrous effects of the repeal, were postponed by the operation of causes well understood by every intelligent citizen. Famine abroad produced an unprecedented demand for our breadstuffs, and the gold of California, although it may have added to the excitement of our progress, and contributed its full share in producing existing financial and commercial embarrasment, in millions supplied the means of paying the overwhelming balances against us on our foreign importations. Under the present system of low duties, the excess of imports over exports has been beyond the most extravagant wants of the country. They have been enormous and ruinous—destructive of domestic industry, and involving the home manufacturer and home labor, in one common ruin. We have imported more than we could pay for, and much more than we needed. Pennsylvania abounds in iron ore. Iron and its manufactures are justly regarded as important elements of her material wealth; and from her abundance, if properly fostered and protected by a wise national policy, could supply the markets of the world; and yet, since the passage of the act of 1846, we have imported of iron and steel and their manufactures, more than two hundred millions of dollars in value; paid for in gold or our bonds and stocks, now held by foreign capitalists—the interest on which but adds to the burdens imposed upon us by our foreign indebtedness. The same is true of many other important branches of home industry. Many millions in value of cotton and woolen goods have, during the same period, been imported that should have been made in our own workshops, should have been on American, and not on British, French or German looms.

As an example of the practical working of the system, official documents exhibit the [illegible] of foreign [illegible] exceeded our exports 184,002,768 dollars; as a consequence, the drain of the precious metals was correspondingly great. The amount of specie sent out of the country during the period, was 213,364,384 dollars—specie imported $26,927,427; leaving a balance against us on specie account of $186,426,957. This depleting process, aggravated by excessive importations, unsettled the currency and induced an inflated paper circulation, resulting in bank suspensions and financial embarrassment. But the evil does not end here. An inflated paper currency, by cheapening the price of money, increases in this country the cost of production, and thus whilst the American Manufacturer is exposed, under a system of low duties, to a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of Europe, he is paid for his goods in currency less valuable than that paid to his foreign competitor. As a necessary result the home fabric is driven from the market, and the home manufacturer ruined. The operation of these causes, stimulated by low duties, is sufficient to destroy the industrial energies of any people.

With these facts before us, it is no matter of surprise that our mills, factories and furnaces have been closed, and thousands of honest laborers thrown out of employment; that commerce has scarcely any existence, that bankruptcy and ruin are around us, and our general prosperity paralyzed. To avoid these disasters, to which we have been periodically exposed, reform not only in our system of banking, but in our revenue laws, becomes indispensible.

If the principle of the act of 1842 had been preserved—even it its rate of duties had been reduced, our specie by millions would not have gone into foreign coffers to build up and sustain the foreign manufacturer: home industry would be prosperous, and the cry "we want work," issuing from a thousand lips, in our large cities and manufacturing districts, would not now be heard; nor would a foreign debt of nearly $500,000,000 exist to startle and alarm us. That system that practically prefers *foreign* to *home* labor,—that keeps our workshops in Europe, instead of building and supporting them here—that takes our gold to pay the wages of the British laborer, whilst our own are without employment and bread,—that fills the country with foreign merchandise to the exclusion of the home fabric,—that lays the British rail upon the road through our iron districts and by our rolling mills, whilst they are silent and deserted, and that invites to speculation and extravagance, is at war with every true American interest and should be at once abandoned.

A period of low duties has always been marked by excessive importations,—large exports of specie—over-trading—bank expansions and suspensions, and financial and commercial revulsions. Under the protective policy these peculiar and startling characteristics of free trade have all been wanting. The history of the country establishes these facts. A well regulated tariff, adjusted to protect the productive industry of the country, is not only the true policy of the Government, but is a better regulator of the currency, and a more certain security against bank expansions, than any system of pains and penalties yet devised for the control of banking institutions, or the operation of capital. To this we should return. Pennsylvania is yet true to her ancient and long cherished convictions of its propriety and necessity. She may have been misled. Political and partizan pressure may have forced her from her true position. This was her misfortune, not her fault. She sees and feels the wrong, and with an emphasis, intensified by her injuries, will demand redress; protection for herself and the great industrial interests of her people.

The agricultural interests of the country, should ever be fostered and sustained by the State. They are first in necessity and usefulness, and constitute the basis of State and National prosperity. Upon their progress and development, depend the success of our mechanical, manufacturing and commercial interests.

Agriculture, in its varied and multiplied relations, is the unfailing source of National wealth, and to its promotion all should contribute. Individual enterprise and liberality, State and County associations, have done much to advance this important branch of productive industry; have collected and circulated much valuable information; and encouraged by their honorable exertions, the progress of scientific and practical agriculture. Science and art have nobly proffered their aid—the State should not withhold her encouragement and support.

I have heretofore recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject. Impressed with the necessity and usefulness of such a Bureau, I again earnestly recommend it to your favorable consideration.

"The Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania," an institution incorporated by the Legislature in 1855, is entitled to the especial attention of the friends of Agriculture. In the teachings of this institution, the scientific and the practical are united; and whilst the art of farming and all that pertains to management, business and work of a farm, will be the subject of instruction, the natural sciences in their relation and application to practical agriculture, will also be taught. The student of the institution will be enabled to test, in his daily occupation, the truth and value of the knowledge communicated.

Much of the land connected with the school has been successfully cultivated during the past year. Orchards of every variety of fruit and hedges have been planted, and many valuable improvements made. A double storied barn, large and convenient, as also the farmer's house and, part of the out-buildings have been erected and occu-

From the report of the trustees, we learn that "a contract has been made for the erection of an edifice calculated for the residence of Professors, Lecture Halls and Dormitories for students, to be built of stone, four stories high, two hundred and thirty-three feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thousand dollars. This building is already in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof and be so far completed as to enable the Board to make arrangements to receive a few students before the close of the current year." The Legislature, at their last session, appropriated fifty-thousand dollars to this institution, one half of which has been paid; the remaining twenty-five thousand dollars to be paid on condition that an equal sum be realized from other sources, within three years from the passage of the act making the appropriation.

The object and character of this institution; its relation to agricultural knowledge, and as the pioneer in the great work of agricultural education, commend it to the generous patronage of the Legislature, and to the confidence and liberality of the people of the Commonwealth.

The report to be submitted by the Superintendent of Common Schools will present a clear and satisfactory statement of the general operation of the system during the past year.

The separation of the school from the State Department, by the act of the last session, was a just tribute to the importance and value of our Common School system. The great educational interests of the State, the care and guardianship of the intellectual, social and moral improvement of the youth of the Commonwealth, should occupy a prominent and independent position among the Departments of the Government. If the care of the treasure of the Commonwealth; the development of her material wealth, and the advancement of her politico-economical interests, have received from the Government the marked and distinctive recognition of their importance how much more should the mind of her youth—with its wondrous activities—its constantly unfolding energies, and its infinite superiority to the material and physical, claim a still higher consideration, and receive from the Representatives of the people, a more honored recognition.

As an independent department, greater efficiency will be given to the system—a more direct and immediate supervision will be secured—the details of its operation more carefully observed— its deficiencies discovered—it errors corrected—the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects rendered more certain, and the system itself saved from the dangerous and debasing influence of political excitement, and partizan prejudice.

The County Superintendency, tested by experience, has realized the just expectations of the friends of the measure, and may now be regarded as a permanent and indispensible part of the system.

When committed to competent men, it has accomplished a noble work in promoting the success and usefulness of our Common Schools, and wherever the duties of the office have been faithfully performed the character of the Schools has been elevated, their number and the number of Scholars increased, and the confidence and encouragement of the public secured. In the hands of incompetent men, those results have not been obtained, but on the contrary, opposition has been provoked, and the cause of Common School education retarded.

This should not be committed to any but men thoroughly qualified by education and experience for the performance of its arduous and responsible duties; and if the School Directors of any county, in disregard of their obligations, from opposition either to the system or the office, select an incompetent person for the place, the odium of the act, and of failure to secure the benefits resulting from a proper and intelligent administration of the office, should rest upon them, and not upon the law authorizing the appointments.

The defects of the system when clearly established, should be promptly corrected; but change is not always reform; and innovation, induced by selfishness or prejudice, may endanger its permanency and destroy its efficiency.

The Act of the 20th day of May, 1857, providing for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State, by encouraging the establishment of Normal Schools within the districts designated in the law, has received the cordial approbation of all interested in the success of our Common Schools. The passage of an act inaugurated a new era in the history of Common School education in Pennsylvania. It is a movement in the right direction; full of encouragement and hope for the greater perfection and usefulness of the system.

Large and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of education have been held, in many of the districts, to promote the establishment of Normal Schools, as contemplated by the act; and liberal sums of money have been subscribed to secure this desirable object. A noble work has been commenced; and sustained by individual enterprise and liberality; encouraged by the State, and vindicated by its own intrinsic

...cerit, it must go on until State Normal ...schools, in number and efficiency, equal the supply of well trained teachers, shall become the just pride and boast of Pennsylvania.

The organic structure of our system is as perfect, perhaps, as human legislation can make it; but it needs the competent and thoroughly trained teacher to give it greater vitality and efficiency, and secure the full accomplishment of the purposes of its creation. The teacher, the properly educated, the well trained, the scientific teacher is the great want of the system. We need the teaching mind, not the automaton movements of mere physical organization or antiquated routine, to direct and control the intellectual energies of the youth of the Commonwealth. We require mind, educated mind, in our schools, that knowledge may be communicated, not only effectively and practically, but that in training the young, they may be taught to think and how to think, to investigate and know for themselves; and thus be fitted and prepared for the high and responsible duties of the men and the citizen.

This deficiency can only be supplied by State Normal Schools for the education of teachers. To them we must look. The future is full of hope. Much has already been done to provide for their establishment and support. In connection with honorable individual effort, [illegible] be given cheerfully and promptly. No subject of greater interest can claim our attention; no one appeals with more reason and truth to duty and patriotism.

Teachers' Institutes, auxiliary to Normal Schools, should be aided by the State. Through their agency, sustained by the noble and self denying efforts of the teachers themselves, much good has been accomplished in educating and training teachers, and in dignifying a profession too long undervalued by those most deeply interested in their useful labors.

In the great work of popular education there should be no retrograde movement in Pennsylvania; no yielding to the impotent clamor of ignorance, selfishness or prejudice, in their attempts to stay its progress. These, one and all, may denounce and condemn, but virtue, patriotism, truth, bid you onward. Let the system be maintained in its unity and usefulness; let it be improved and, perfected in its details, but let no act of yours impair its strength, or mar the beauty and harmony of its proportions.

Based as our institutions are on the will of the people—dependent for preservation on their virtue and intelligence, knowledge with us should occupy the high position to which it is so pre-eminently entitled.—Knowledge, founded upon the pure principles of eternal truth, is the crowning glory of the citizen; the safeguard and defense of the State Education, full and free to all, is the boon we ask for the children of the Commonwealth; it is its duty paramount to all others, the State owes to her citizens.

The aid of the Commonwealth should be liberally bestowed. The subject, in all its relations is warmly commended to the generous care and patronage of the Legislature.

Legislation, whilst properly encouraging the development of the material wealth of the State, should recognize the still higher obligation to improve the social, intellectual and moral condition of the people. The amelioration of human suffering, the reformation of the erring, and the correction of youthful viciousness, are objects that deserve the attention of the philanthopist and statesman. To secure these results, the educational, charitable and reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth should be fostered and encouraged by liberal legislation.

The reports of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Pittsburgh, will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail their operations for the past year.

These institutions in their objects and results, merit and should receive our warmest approbation. The condition of no class of suffering humanity appeals with more thrilling power to our sympathies, than that of the Insane. Ignorant of the frightful malady that oppresses them, shrouded in the fearful gloom of mental darkness, and shut out from the social joys of home and friends, the aid of the benevolent and the benefactions of the Commonwealth should be liberally and cheerfully given to them.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge, near Pittsburgh, again ask to share the bounty of the Commonwealth. These schools for the erring, neglected and out-cast children and youth of the State; these homes where kindness rules and love subdues the vicious and incorrigible, should not be denied their request.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb" Asylums at Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, present their annual claim for sympathy and aid. The darkened eye, the silent tongue, and the weakened intellect, in sorrow and sadness, appeal to the representatives of the people for this boon. It cannot be refused.

My views in relation to "local," "special," and "omnibus legislation," have been so frequently expressed, in communications to the Legislature, that their repetition now is unnecessary. Such legislation, often so subversive to private rights; so detrimental to the public interest, and generally so mischievous in its consequences, should not be encouraged or permitted.

The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. To its valuable and important suggestions I invite your careful consideration.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of revising the militia laws of the State. They are so crude and imperfect, in many of their provisions, and obscure in many of their enactments, that it is difficult to discover the object intended, or comprehend the duty enjoined. The powers and duties of the respective officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth should be more clearly defined. Greater encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer companies; the entire system should be remodeled, and placed in a position to become alike honorable and useful to the State.

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, by a ordinance passed the 7th day of April, 1856, and officially communicated to the Legislature at their last general session, proposed to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground, in that city, for the purpose of erecting an arsenal thereon. By the act of the 6th of May, 1857, the Governor was authorized to accept from the Mayor of Philadelphia, under the seal of the corporation, the conveyance in fee simple of the lot of ground proposed to be donated to the Commonwealth, for the purpose indicated. The conveyance was duly executed by the Mayor, on the 28th day of June, 1857, and delivered and accepted on the 31st day of July following, as directed by the act. The fourth section of the same act authorized the Government to apply the proceeds of the sale of the arsenal in Philadelphia $30,000 to the erection of an arsenal on the lot of ground thus granted to the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the authority conferred, a contract was made with a skilful and experienced architect, for the erection and completion of the proposed arsenal; to be large and commodious, and adapted to the purposes intended. The building was immediately commenced under the direct supervision of the Adjutant General, and is now completed and ready for the reception of arms, military stores and equipments of the Commonwealth. It is of brick three stories high, one hundred and eighty-two feet front on Liberty street, and fifty feet in depth. The foundation walls of stone, are solid and massive. The cost of construction, [illegible] and elegant structure and will be a safe depository for the public arms, an ornament to the city, and a credit to the Commonwealth.

One of my predecessors, in his annual communication to the Legislature, immediately after the close of the late war with Mexico, recommended the erection of a monument to the memory of those citizen soldiers from Pennsylvania, who died in the services of their country in that war. It is due to them, that some public acknowledgement of their patriotic services should be made by the State. Concurring in the sentiment expressed in the communication to which reference has been made, I would also invite your attention to the propriety of erecting, in the public grounds of the Capital a suitable monument to their memory; and thus honor those who by their undaunted bravery and invincible valor, honored our noble Commonwealth.

The publication of the Geological Report of the State, under the superintendence of Prof. Rogers, is rapidly approaching completion. The engravings and illustrations are nearly completed, and the first volume now in press, which he expects will be ready for delivery soon after the meeting of the Legislature, and the second and last volume before its adjournment or immediately thereafter.

The style and general execution of the work will be equal, if not superior, to that of any similar publication by our sister States. It will fully sustain the reputation of the distinguished Geologist, by whom the surveys were made, and who has devoted so much care and attention to its publication.

The large geological map of the State, which will accompany the volume, will not be finished before the close of the year.—Great care has been taken to make it perfect in all its details. The whole work will be a valuable addition to geographical as well as geological science, and will be alike useful to the citizens of the Commonwealth, and honorable to its author.

The resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, were published as directed by that instrument. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 12th of May, 1857, the proposed amendments were committed to the people for their ratification or rejection, on the second Tuesday of October last. The returns of said election have been received, and will be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, as directed by law, when the fact of their adoption by a large majority, will be officially ascertained and announced.

The fourth section of the first article of the amended Constitution, requires the Legislature at their first session, after the adoption of this amendment, to divide the City of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative Districts, in the manner provided in that section. This duty devolves upon you, and should be performed with fidelity and due regard to the interests and rights of the people of that city.

Relieved from the imputation of selfishness, I cannot forbear presenting for your consideration, a subject that should claim your earliest attention. I refer to the erection of a house at the seat of Government, for the use of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The want of a public mansion has been seriously felt by all who have been called to occupy that official station. Whilst almost all our sister States have provided residences for the accommodation of their Chief Magistrates, Pennsylvania, for reasons not creditable to her as the "Keystone State," has refused to incur the expense necessary for the erection of such a building. The failure to provide, in this manner, for his accommodation, subjects the Governor to much inconvenience, oftentimes vexatious and annoying. A suitable house cannot always be obtained here, and in that event he is compelled to be shut up in the rooms of a hotel, or crowded with his family into some small and obscure dwelling, alike unfitted for domestic comfort or the exhibition of the amenities and courtesies of social life. It should be remembered that the Governor of the Commonwealth is regarded as the representative of the people, socially as well as politically, and therefore he should be enabled, by every proper appliance, to represent truly their social virtues and character. This he cannot do to the extent desired, on the very meagre salary he receives; and I do not hesitate to affirm that no one occupying this office can, without drawing largely on his private income, exercise the hospitalities or maintain the dignity properly associated with the position. I have avoided all useless expenditures, and yet the salary received has been wholly insufficient to defray the expenses necessarily incurred. This should not be permitted. Every consideration of public policy, every honorable impulse of proper State pride, require that the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth should be provided with a suitable residence at the seat of Government, and with a salary adequate to the expenditure incident to his high official position.

In my last annual communication to the General Assembly, my sentiments were fully expressed in reference to reform in the naturalization laws, and the admission of applicants to the right of citizenship, to the preservation of the purity of elections, by the prevention and punishment of fraudulent and illegal voting; and the enactment of a judicious registry law—to freedom as the great centre-truth of American Republicanism, the great law of American nationality, to the rights of the States, as independent sovereignties, and the power of the General Government, to prevent the the extension of the institution of slavery to the free territories of the union, to the wrongs of Kansas, as exhibited in the violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, by the General Government, it its attempts by the military power of the country and otherwise, to defeat the will of the majority in that territory; wrongs still existing and aggravated by recent outrages on the rights and privileges of that people, and approved by high national executive authority. To the views then presented, you are respectfully referred.

By the expiration of the Constitutional term, my official connection with the Government of the Commonwealth will soon cease. The powers, under the Constitution, vested in me by the people, will be transferred to another of their own selection; and with my warmest wishes for his success, I will, relieved from the cares and anxieties of official place, retire to private life. In the discharge of the duties devolved upon me, I have endeavored to [illegible] interest and honor of the Commonwealth, and the virtue, the happiness and prosperity of her citizens. If not successful, I have at least labored to deserve success; and in surrendering the trust committed to me, by a generous people, my only regret will be that I have not been able to serve our noble Commonwealth with a zeal and ability equal to the interest I feel in her progress and welfare. Whatever merit or demerit may attach to my administration, whatever may be the opinions entertained of my conduct of the affairs of State, I can at least claim from my fellow-citizens, with a full consciousness of its right, the reward of good intention, and will enjoy in my retirement the proud satisfaction of knowing that no act of mine, or of my administration, in tendency or fact, injured or corrupted the public morals, retarded the prosperity, or tarnished the fair fame of my native state. I will surrender to my successor the cares and responsibilities of the office I now hold, with greater cheerfulness than I assumed them; and will return, without a murmer, to the society and companionship of those who can approve without selfishness, and censure only at the bioding of truth and friendship. To the judgment of impartial history I commit my administration and its acts, without a fear of the result, and when time shall have softened the asperity of partizan feeling—healed the bitterness of disappointment and corrected the errors of prejudice, truth will sustain the judgment and justice approve the record.

Our beloved Commonwealth, rich in all the elements of material greatness, her broad and fertile fields, her lofty mountains, filled with inexhaustible mineral wealth; her rivers and her streams, her internal improvements, her furnaces, rolling mils and factories, her colleges, academies, and her noble system of Common Schools; her churches and charitable institutions; her population, enterprising, energetic, intelligent and prosperous; all these are justly the pride of every true hearted Pennsylvanian. Our mighty republic, 'the free brave's hope and home,' the Constitution and the Union of the States; the civil and religious privileges of the people; the right of conscience and freedom of worship, the great and essential principles of liberty and free government here enjoyed; and our American Nationality, founded in a true and single devotion to home and country, are objects that fill with patriotic emotion, the heart of every American citizen. May they be cherished and defended until patriotism ceases to be a virtue and liberty be known only as a name.

The true glory and greatness of a nation consist, not alone in the number, privileges or intellectual superiority of her people, her material wealth or physical strength, her political position or form of government. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Our fathers trusted in Him, and were not disappointed. Recognizing Him as the Sovereign Ruler of Nations and Men, invoking a continuance of His watchful care over the interests of the Commonwealth, and His blessing upon your official labors; may your acts and the acts of those who may succeed us in the administration of the government, in their character and results, be such as patriotism demands and honor truth and conscience can sanction and approve. JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 6, 1858.

Late from the Army in Utah.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—The *Republican* has just received a letter from Fort Kearney, dated the 23d ult., stating that Col. Johnson was at Fort Bridger on November 26th. Col. Cook with his whole command had also arrived. The grass was all burnt and the animals were dying at the rate of a hundred a day. The Mormons were fortifying all the passes leading to the city.

Jesse Jones, agent of Majors & Russell, was released and sent to Col. Johnson's camp. In passing through the different Canons, he was blind folded to prevent him from obtaining knowledge of their movements.

Another letter dated Col. Cook's command, while *en route*, makes no mention of being molested by the Mormons.

DUFF'S COLLEGE, CORNER OF THIRD & MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH.—The following extract of a letter from the Principal of one of the Commercial Colleges in the State of New York, which can be seen at the office, attests anew the superiority of Duff's system of Book-keeping:

"I have used it ever since it came out, and it is, in my opinion, the best work of the kind ever published—decidedly so. I have always advised our students to procure your Western Steamboat Accountant, but it is not to be had here. Please say where we can get it.

"If your school is as good as your book, it is by far the best on the continent, allowing me to be the judge."—*Pittsburgh Journal*.

☞ A New York Paper says that Ex Mayor Wood's heart is in the right place. If he were sent to the pillory his whole body would be in the right place.—*Louisville Jour.*

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Esq & Proprietor.

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership before existing between M. & J. Weyand, the publication of the Beaver County Argus, is dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th December. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call at the Argus Office and settle their counts.

M. WEYAND,
Beaver, Dec. 23, 1857. J. WEYAND.

COAL! COAL!!—Use of our patrons that desire to settle their counts with Coal, will please send it in as soon as may be convenient.

☞ Correspondents will bear in mind that it is an established rule with publishers to insert no communication unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—A course of five Lectures, upon Moral and Scientific subjects, will be delivered in the Lutheran Church, Rochester, commencing to-morrow, gentlemen engaged, we are informed, are lecturers of established reputation. TICKETS—$1 or the course, or 25cts for single lecture. The proceeds to be applied to the completion of the Church now under the pastoral care of Rev. W. A. Passavant.

☞ We are again under obligations to our friend M. S. Lyon, of the steamer 'W. H. Denny,' for late Cincinnati papers. His numerous friends will be glad to learn of his safe return home, after a long cruise on the waters below.

☞ THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE excludes any great variety of reading matter this week. It will, however, repay an attentive perusal. It would not, in our opinion, be hazarding too much to say that it is infinitely superior to that of President Buchanan. The Governor's remarks in relation to the Currency, Tariff, and Kansas questions, will commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of the candid reader. The Governor makes known several facts which are as creditable to himself, as they will be gratifying to every tax-payer in the Commonwealth—that is, that there is at present over Half a Million in the Treasury; and in addition to this, the State Debt during the last three years has been reduced by actual payment without the necessity of a loan, $2,231,778 81. Will Gov Pollock's successor at the close of his term be able to show as fair a balance sheet? Time will determine.

APPOINTMENTS BY COMMISSIONERS.—The County Commissioners have made the following appointments—

Merc. Appraiser—David Nicholson.
Manager House Refuge—R. P. Roberts.
Attorney—Joseph H. Wilson.
Physician at Jail—S. Cunningham.
Janitor of Court House—John Gibson

PETITION PRESENTED.—Mr. Stewart, our Representative in Congress, on the 5th inst., presented the petition of Daniel M'Carter, William Madden, Frederick Eberhart, Isaac C. Kauffman, and others, soldiers of the war of 1812, residing in Beaver and Lawrence counties, praying for the passage of a law granting relief to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows.

BEAVER COUNTY BANK.—In another column will be found the first monthly exhibit of the condition of this newly organized Bank. It can not be doubted, that if the present spirit of cautiousness is continued, it will not be long until it will have thoroughly worked itself into the favor and confidence of the public. A gratifying feature connected with its management is, that its notes are redeemed in *coin* at the counter of the old Bank of Pittsburgh—one of the soundest and most reliable banking institutions in the State.

BODY RECOGNIZED.—The body of the drowned man found at Phillipsburg, a week or two ago, and described in our last issue, is believed, by several gentlemen in this place on Monday, to be that of Mr. JAMES KELLY, a resident of Pittsburg. He left his home about 10 o'clock on the night of the 9th of November. He had for several days previously been laboring under a depression of spirits, and, on the night alluded to, exhibited strong symptoms of insanity, during a temporary fit of which it is supposed he threw himself into the Monongahela river and was drowned. He was a laborer, a man of family, and was the owner of real estate in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

APPOINTMENTS FOR POOR HOUSE.—The Directors of the Poor House last week made the following appointments—

Steward—William Rayl.
Physician—Ramsey Miller.

HARD AT WORK.—The Auditors are at present busily engaged in overhauling the accounts of the several officers, preparatory to the publication of the annual exhibit of the affairs of the county.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Mr. Imbrie, our Representative, received 10 of the 26 votes cast in caucus for candidate for Speaker.

☞ Dr. Tubbs will be at his rooms in Bridgewater on Monday next.

☞ The Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburgh has resumed specie payments.

IS THIS REALLY SO?

A correspondent in the last Star writes thus—

"I have taken pains to ascertain the sentiment of the Democracy hereabout, and find only here and there a man agreeing with Judge Douglas and the 'Press,' whilst the great majority are with President Buchanan in wishing to close this Kansas contention, by admitting her as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, and then leaving her to shape her own course."

Can it be possible that the Democracy of this county occupy the position assigned them by the writer of the foregoing? It would be perfectly natural for the leaders of the party, and those having an eye on the 'flesh pots,' to coincide with the President, but we are not disposed to believe that the rank and file will be prepared yet awhile to go quite so far. They surely have not yet forgotten with what *gusto* they used to rub under our noses, and proclaim on the street-corners, in the school-houses, on the highway, and in by-places, that plausible and pointed little clause in the Kansas-Nebraska bill which reads—

"That the citizens of a State or territory shall be left PERFECTLY FREE to form their own way."

Neither can they have forgotten how they used to tickle us with the following resolution engrafted in the Cincinnati Platform:

"That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and *fairly expressed* will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Aye, the 'FAIRLY EXPRESSED WILL of a MAJORITY of actual residents.' But has that Majority had an opportunity of giving a fair expression of its will? Let Governor Walker answer—

"In FIFTEEN of the Thirty-four counties there was no registry of voters. These 15 counties, *including many of the oldest organized counties of the Territory, were entirely DISFRANCHISED, and did not give, and by no fau't of their own, could not give a solitary vote for delegates to the Convention.*"

Beaver County in Acc't with the State.

We gather the following items relating to this county, from the Report of the Auditor General—for an early copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Imbrie:

TAX PAID INTO STATE TREASURY.

Real and Personal Estate,	$12,665 36
Tavern Licenses,	369 25
Retailers' Licenses,	882 58
Pedlers' Licenses,	114 00
Brokers' License,	28 00
Circus and Venagerie Licenses,	142 00
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,	47 50
Eating and Beer house Licenses,	110 00
Patent Medicine Licenses,	52 25
Pamphlet Laws,	6 23
Militia Tax,	111 15
Writs, Deeds, Wills, &c.	830 24
Collateral Inheritances,	1,084 98
Brighton Bridge Company,	15 60
Fallston Bridge,	145 87
Bridgewater Bridge,	87 30
New Castle and Darlington R. R. Co.	10 00
Beaver County Bank,	200 00
Ferry across B. Beaver, at Chewtown,	10 00

DISBURSEMENTS IN COUNTY.

Pensions and Gratuities,	322 25
Common Schools,	2,520 35
T. J. Power, services as Adj. Gen'l,	475 00
Martin Fisher, Merc. Ap. 1856,	6 00
William Reed, do do 1857,	6 72
A. Gormly, justices & const's. costs,	22 12
J. Monroe, " " "	5 64
M. & J. Weyand, adv. proposed amendments to Constitution, 1856–7,	195 62

ABATEMENT, VALUATION, &c.

Abatement on State Tax,	520 94
Valuation Real and Pers'l Est.	4,372,191 00
Assessment of Tax	13,474 54
Population of County,	26,689
Taxables,	6,101

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Road, held at Cleveland on Wednesday last, the following Board of Directors was chosen: James Farmer, H. W. Clark, J. F. Clark, H. Rice, Z. Fitch, Cleveland; Jas. Turnbull, Steubenville; J. N. M'Cullough, Wellsville; W. W. Holloway, Bridgeport; Dan'l C. List, Wheeling; W. M. Lyon, Pittsburgh; Hiram Stowe, Beaver; H. C. Kingsley, New Haven, Ct. The Herald says that—

"All parties manifested a determination that the affairs of the Company should be thoroughly overhauled and examined, and that the interests of stock and bondholders should be carefully looked after in the future. The new Board can do much to place the finances and credit of the road in a better condition, and they are men who will not shrink from any necessary labor and responsibility.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—W. B. Lemmon, Esq. has disposed of his interest in the Butler American, to his late partner, Mr. Haslett. Mr. H. wields a vigorous pen, and has rendered efficient service during the thirteen years he has been connected with the establishment. Both gentlemen have our best wishes for the amplest pecuniary and political success.

☞ The Republicans of Allegheny have nominated Col. John Scott for the Legislature, in place of J. B. Backhouse, the deceased Representative. Mr. S. was a member in 1852–3. Mr. James Salisbury, defeated last fall, is the opposing candidate. The election takes place on the 26th inst.

JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY.—Samuel Lloyd, as Publisher, and John P. Sanderson, Esq. as Editor, have commenced, in Philadelphia, the publication of a highly interesting weekly periodical of 16 pages, devoted to the Agricultural, Mechanical and Laboring interests of the country.

MR. BANKS' SUCCESSOR.—Daniel W. Gooch, Republican, has been chosen, by over Two Thousand majority, to succeed Mr. Banks, as Representative in Congress, from Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.—The Republicans of Pittsburgh achieved a signal victory at their recent municipal election—electing their candidate for Mayor by over 1200 majority; Controller by 500, and Treasurer by 900. They have also a large majority in the Councils.

☞ The *'Mercer County Dispatch,'* is the title of a neatly printed and well conducted Republican sheet, just started in Mercer, Pa., by Messrs. White, McClelland & Co., all of them young men and practical printers. We wish them much success.

☞ The House of Representatives on Monday passed a bill authorizing the Schools of New Brighton to borrow money.

ACCIDENT.—A son of John Ferguson, Esq., of New Castle, was thrown from a horse a few days since, and had his arm broken.

☞ The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention endorses the course of Senator Douglas, in combatting the views of the President on the Kansas question.

☞ Gov. Pollock delivered an Address [illegible] the Young Men's Christian Association [illegible] yesterday.

☞ Ex-Gov. Powell, of Ky. has been elected U. S. Senator in place of Hon. J. B. Thompson.

Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The Kansas correspondence of the Democrat says that the Free State Legislative and State ticket received an average majority of 185 at Wyandotte; the majority against the Lecompton Constitution is 373.

The Leavenworth Times, of the 5th, states that the average majority for the Free State ticket in that city is upwards of 1100; the majority against the Constitution is 1370. Gentlemen from the territory state that there is little doubt that the Free State ticket is elected by a large majority.

No disturbance has occurred thus far.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Nebraska Legislature, deprecating the action of the Lecompton Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, and expressing a fear that the establishment of such a precedent, may have an important bearing upon the character of their domestic institutions. Resolutions endorsing Ferguson's claims to a seat in Congress in preference to Chapman, passed both houses by a decided vote.

Latest From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The Tennessee has arrived with Vera Cruz dates to the 7th. A large party had risen against the plan of Tacubaya, consisting of a large majority outside of the military. Comonfort left the capitol on the 1st at the head of a division of troops; their destination is unknown. Before their departure, a ministry was organized, among whom were Alecatriz Esparta, Cerdo and Payno. The diplomatic corps paid their respects to Comonfort on New Year's day, except the British representative, whose absence caused much remark. There is a rumor of the death of Alvarez.

Gen. Pawdi has issued a proclamation against Comonfort's action and makes large levies of troops. Vera Cruz has recalled its acceptance of the plan of Tacubaya.—Civil war seems inevitable.

Rejecting a Governor's Message.

Baltimore, Jan. 8.—When the message of Gov. Ligon was announced in the House to-day, a motion was made that it be not received and the motion was carried by a vote of 43 to 27. This was on account of expressions contained in it in regard to the American party and the Governor's expressing the opinion that city members were elected by fraud and violence. The Message having been published in advance of its being sent to the Legislature, the members thus obtaining a knowledge of its contents, and a majority decided to vote against its reception.

Murderer Hung.

Trenton N. J., Jan. 8.—James P. Donnelly was hung to-day at 2 o'clock at Freehold, for the murder of Albert F. Moses. He made a speech of two hours and ten minutes length, in which he reviewed the testimony in his case; he repeatedly declared his innocence. His speech was able and eloquent. His body was taken to New York. Dr. Cummings of New York attended him and administered religious rites. A large number of persons were present at the execution and very affecting scenes occurred. Everything passed off quietly.

Gov. Wise's Letter.

New York, Jan. 9.—Gov. Wise's letter to the Tammany Society, on the occasion of the celebration of the 8th of January, says that Congress ought not to reject the Lecompton Constitution, but ought to subject it to a fair and legal vote of the people of Kansas, and for any difference of opinion as to the manner of solving the question, no honest Democrat should be proscribed.

The *Tribune* characterizes as false the story that the government is obliged to postpone the payment of drafts on New York.

Abolitionist Expelled.

Mobile, Jan. 9.—A large meeting was held yesterday, in the Amphitheatre, which appointed a committee with the authority to expel Wm. Strickland, an abolitionist publisher. The resolutions adopted requested him to leave the State and never return.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In Switzerland, where a disease of the glands, of the throat called goitre prevails, Holloway's Ointment has been used with the most decided success. This malady is scrofulous in its character, and previous to the introduction of this famous remedy, was supposed to be incurable. It has however, nearly disappeared from the Canton of Berne, since the establishment of Professor Holloway's agencies in that region. It is unquestionably a certain and safe remedy for all external disorders, and the Pills are equally efficacious as a cure for internal complaints.

THE PRESIDENT'S NICARAGUA MESSAGE.

In response to the call of the Senate for information relative to the recent event in Central America, the President on the 7th inst., submitted a message accompanying the documents. He says:

"In capturing Gen. Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was protecting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

"In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Com. Paulding. This has cnured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer, consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came.

"This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to [illegible] and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act upon their own responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department on the 29th ult., with General Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner, that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the Judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer charges that might be brought against him.

"In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his message to Congress, of December 17th, 1819. That wise President and patriotic statesman, says it is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violation of our neutrality laws should be prevented.

Of Walker's expedition he says,

"Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States, who have never done them harm. It is an usurpation of the war making power which belongs alone to Congress, and the government, at least, in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and punish it. It would be far better and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen, for the Government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers."

That smacks strongly of Ostend. The President is a believer in "manifest destiny."

Washington City News

Washington City, Jan. 8.—The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick as District Attorney of New York, in place of Mr. McKeon removed by a vote of 28 against 25. Beverly L. Clark of Kentucky, was also confirmed as minister to Guatemala; K. B. Tyman as Consul at Vera Cruz, and Thomas Stevenson as Judge in New Mexico.

Messrs. Shields and Rice, the newly elected Senators from Minnesota, have arrived in Washington.

It appears from the Treasury weekly statement for the week ending yesterday that the amount subject to draft in the States Treasury, is upwards of five millions of dollars, amount on deposit, seven millions; drafts drawn but not paid, two millions; receipts during the week, $336.

The War Department discredits the alleged attack on Col. Cook and his command of dragoons, received via St. Joseph's.

No action has been taken by the Navy Department toward the court martialing of Captain Chatard, on account of dereliction of duty. Capt Engle leaves for the home squadron in the steamer of the 20th inst., taking with him government despatches.

The government has been obliged to postpone the payment of drafts here, in consequence of the want of funds. For the same reason the laborers employed at the Navy Yard have not been paid. They have received no pay since the 8th of December, and there is much distress among them.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, Jan. 8.—The schooner *Montecristo* has arrived at Tampico with dates to the 26th. The news of Comonfort's Dictatorship reached Tampico on the 20th. A proclamation of acceptance was issued on the same evening. All was quiet.

A delegation of Seminoles and Creeks, accompanied by the agents, reached here on their way to Florida, to induce Billy Bowlegs to emigrate west.

THE RHODE ISLAND BANK.—Providence, Jan. 7.—The Banks of this city have resolved upon a resumption of specie payments some time during the ensuing week. The Banks, generally, throughout the State, it is believed, will follow suit.

☞ A Good article at a low price is always desirable. Hence the popularity of Carnaghan's Clothing. Those whose business calls them to Allegheny, may find it to their interest to examine his goods and prices.

Carrying the War into Africa.

Mr. ELI THAYER, who is prominently connected with various Emigration schemes, is a Representative from Massachusetts, and on Thursday he made a speech on filibusterism which created a sensation on both sides of the House. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

Eli Thayer's speech to-day was a brilliant success. It has made a sensation, and is thought the best speech of the session thus far. The cool, dry way in which he turned the tables on the South in regard to the necessity of expansion for our population, and the patronizing, condescending air with which he welcomed Messrs. Quitman, Keitt and Stephens to the ranks of the political regenerators, graciously accepting the little aid that they and their States could afford to the rich and populous North in the work of Americanizing Central America, gave great satisfaction to the Republican side of the House. The subtle irony and sarcasm of his speech, and his original and ingenious method of carrying the war into Africa, evidently bothered the fire eaters very much. They were continually and palpably hit, but with such dexterity as to give them no chance to retort. They now wish to close the discussion, having gained nothing by it so far.

Mr. Thayer maintained that we wish to, can and shall Americanize Central America. It should not, however, be done in any way that would tarnish the national honor by violating the treaty stipulations and laws of the United States, but in accordance with the highest law, human and divine. He expressed regret that Mr. Haskin yesterday proclaimed himself in favor of grand larceny. A meaner thing cannot be said of it than to call it by its own name. He was grieved that either party should be in favor of either grand or petty larceny. It was not only disgraceful, but utterly contemptible. The only proper way to Americanize Central America was by organized emigration. This might be done within fifteen years, if no neutrality laws and Executive interfered. He wanted our *neutrality laws so plain that every man may know what he is right or wrong.* The South, owing to its sparse population, cannot afford to spare its citizens; but the North, in consequence of a superabundant population, must have an outlet somewhere. Something must be opened up to the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] They must be imprisoned in between the Atlantic Ocean and Rocky Mountains. That continuation in this could not be desired for Americanizing Central America. In consequence of the financial pressure, Europe will send to our shores during the present year, not less than half a million men, and, together with the quarter of a million surplus people in the North must go somewhere. There are enough to make eight more States, if we have Territory where they can be placed, used economically, with waste not to be done. [Laughter.] He repeated, if you repeal the neutrality laws, the North will fill up Nicaragua before the year 1859, and that comfortably. After setting forth the benefits to result from emigration to Central America, with steam plows, shovels, hoes and seeds, he said that the country would not complain. Emigration would be promoted and arranged by a company with a capital of from $250,000 to $500,000, which could spread through the country information showing what are the natural resources of Central America, and the inducements to emigrate thither.

Washington City News

Washington City, Jan. 11.—The Treasury Department to-day received from the engravers, and will issue to-morrow, one hundred and fifty thousand treasury notes of the denomination of $100.

The President sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation all the Rhode Island appointments. The consideration of Clifford's appointment to the vacancy in the Supreme Court will take place to-morrow.

Descent on a Gang of Counterfeiters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 11.—Four men named Charles Miller, Wm. Anderson, W. Lewis and Peter Harvier, were arrested at the house of Mrs. King in this borough by the Sheriff about 10 o'clock on Saturday night. They were well armed. In the room of the building counterfeiting apparatus were found.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The difficulties on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad are settled. The trains resume running to-morrow.

Neuralgia.—A gentleman living in Philadelphia says:—"In passing through Pittsburgh some months since, I purchased a bottle of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. It relieved me so much that on returning home I bought two more bottles from Dr. Dyott, which completely cured me of Neuralgia. I have recommended the article to many of my friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them."

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

In the days of youth, it behooves us to make preparation for the approach of age.—How many persons have become prematurely gray by neglecting to apply appropriate remedies to prevent the hair from falling off! The use of Prof. Wood's celebrated "Hair Restorative" will prevent the hair from falling off, impart to it a healthy growth, and often restore the hair on the bald.

Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞ There is not in the world a better remedy or a cure for debilitated systems than Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, for it has been fairly tried in a large and extended practice, till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞ *Brandreth's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodine*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. ☞ For sale at P. B. Young's Beaver, Reed & Bro's, Rochester; E. Harding, Va. Gen'l Agent.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by
July 15 '57. A. S. HARVEY.
No. 2, Brewer's Row.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.—The Charleston Mercury says in substance, "Unless the special design of repealing the Missouri Compromise was to make Kansas a slave State, the act was a grand illusion—a base imposition upon Southern credulity."

☞ The Merchants' Bank of Cleveland has suspended. This is one of the branches of the State Bank, and must go into liquidation, but the notes will be good, as they must be taken by the other branches.

☞ The newspapers give us an account of a child's dying from having a full grown mouse in its stomach. How can the U S Government be expected to live four years with ten thousand over-grown rats upon its stomach?—*Lou. Jour.*

The number of hogs received per railroad at Madison, during the season up to Saturday night, was 44,991, showing an excess over the total receipts last year of 4,632 head.

MARRIED—On the 7th inst., by Rev. J. Murray, Mr. JAS. IRVIN and Miss ISABELLA NANNAH, both of Rochester, Pa.

DIED—At Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARY A., consort of E. O. Gibson, aged 34 years and 6 months. Her remains were conveyed to Fitchburg, Mass., for interment.

[New York papers please copy.]

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement (taken from the Philadelphia North American) will show the prices of Flour and Grain at the several places mentioned, at our latest dates—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$5 00	112	66	35
New York,	4 75	110	60	40
Boston,	5 00	140	65	40
Baltimore,	4 50	100	50	35
Richmond,	5 50	110	50	36
Georgetown,	5 00	110	50	30
Alexandria,	5 00	110	50	30
Buffalo,	4 00	100	50	30
Cleveland,	4 00	90	50	30
Cincinnati,	4 00	95	40	30
Louisville,	4 00	93	50	30
New Orleans,	5 00	95	45	30
Pittsburgh,	4 50	90	40	38
Rochester,	4 50	100	40	40
Albany,	4 75	115	40	40

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12, 1858

FLOUR—Ex $4 00, at $4 25, Family	4 50@4 62
WHEAT—per bushel	70@00
CORN—per bushel	55@60
RYE—per bushel	45
OATS—per bushel	27@28
HAY—per ton	$10@15
POTATOES—per bushel	15@50
BUTTER—per pound	14@15
EGGS—per dozen	10@11
BACON—should'rs 8 hams 11 sides	9

BEAVER MARKET

BEAVER, Jan. 13, 1858

(*Corrected Weekly.*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2 50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	1 50
WHEAT—per bushel	85
RYE—per bushel	45
CORN—per bushel	50
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	4@5
BUTTER—per pound	16
EGGS—per dozen	10
POTATOES—per bushel	25@31

Statement Of the Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Wednesday Jan. 6, 1858

Dr. To Capital stock paid in,	$37,625	00
" Notes in circulation,	2,330	00
" Exchange and Discount,	570	54
" Depositors,	2,735	26
Total,	$43,260	80
Cr. By Bills and Notes discounted,	$24,423	84
" Furniture and office fixtures	1,589	39
" Current expenses,	48	78
" Amount due from Banks and Bankers,	8,521	56
" Notes of other Banks,	70	00
" Coin in vault,	8,807	23
Total,	$43,260	80

Beaver County, ss:

Before me came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposeth that the above statement is *correct and true, according* to the best of his knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1858.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Notary Public.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small farm containing 20 acres, more or less, situated 2 miles west of the borough of Beaver; and in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 2 acres, all enclosed with rail and board fence. The buildings are a frame house, and frame barn; *an orchard of various kinds of fruit; a good* spring of water near the house; also a good flagstone Quarry. Indisputable title, and possession given on 1st of April.

J. C. WILSON.

Beaver, Jan. 13, 1858.

Stray Bull,

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Darlington township, Beaver County, a dark red Bull, supposed to be about 2 years old; no particular marks except a small bunch of white on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take *him away, otherwise he will be disposed of* according to law. MATILDA McCOWIN.

Jan. 13, 1858.

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver County, No. 12, Nov. Term, A. D. 1857.

In the matter of the settlement of the estate of George Swezey, dec'd. And now to wit, Nov. 28th, 1857—on motion of R. P. Roberts, Esq., the Court appoint M. B. Welsh an auditor *to make distribution of the assets in the hands* of Robert Wallace, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.

N. B.—I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Beaver, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1858, at which time and place all persons may attend if they see proper.

M. B. WELSH, Auditor.

Dec. 28, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous *of closing up his business without delay*, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.

Sept. 9, '57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy the cheap and pure. may6,'57.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

President—James Buchanan,
Vice Pres't—John C. Breckinridge
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass,
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb,
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd,
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown,
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black,
Comm'r Pensions—George C. Whiting,
Comm'r Patents—T. Holt.
U. S. Senators—Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock,
Governor Elect—Wm. F. Packer,
Secretary of Com.—Andrew G. Curtin,
Dep. Sec. Com.—John M. Sullivan,
Sup't Common Schools—H. C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S. Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland.
Supreme Judges—W. H. Lowrie, G. W. Woodward, J. C. Knox, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS,

President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—Pe Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns.
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
Deputy Sheriff—Sam'l A Power,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioners—Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton.
Clerk to Commrs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pender, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Eli Reed,
Coroner Elect—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shrodes,
Janitor of Court House—John Gibson.
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling.
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Wm Davidson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P Bacock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices Peace—J. Monroe, A. Gormly.
Burgess—J. Weyand,
High Constable—James H Dungan.
Council—William Henry, O Cunningham, Hugh Anderson, R H Agnew, W A Laird.
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, Joseph Strock.
Watermen—Jos C Wilson, D Reisinger.
School Directors Bor. Tp.—J Monroe, C Wilson, M S Quay, H Anderson, W H McKenzie, Geo F Harbaugh.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Beaver—2d Monday of March; 1st Monday June; 2d Monday September; 3d Monday November.

Lawrence—2d Monday February; 2d Monday May; 1st Monday September; 2d Monday December.

Butler—2d Monday January; 4th Monday March; 2d Monday June; 2d Monday November.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 5 o'clock, A M.
Southern mail *via* Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 9 o'clock, A M.
New Lisbon *via* Black Hawk, &c., on Friday at 8 A M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A M.

ELVIRA D. CARTER, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of James Holmes, late of Industry township, Beaver county, deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. MARY J. HOLMES.

Dec. 30, 1857. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd late of Independence tp. Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SHANE,

CORNELIUS SHANE.

Dec. 23, '57. Administrators.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executrix and Executor of David Porter, dec'd, are very desirous of making a final settlement of the estate. All persons therefore, knowing themselves indebted by Note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to settle them before the second Monday of January, 1858. NANCY PORTER, Exec'x.

HUGH ANDERSON, Ex'r.

Dec. 23, 1857.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warerooom of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

M. B. WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*District Attorney,*)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

REED CUTTERS—Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters. Small sizes, $7; large powerful Cutters, for dairymen and livery stables, $20 to $34. Warranted. At 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. JAMES WARDROP.

Dec. 9. 1857.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, out-oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office. oct20)

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco L-boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S.

november 19, 1856.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S

Send for it.

The most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, containing over SIXTY splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, $3 a year; single copies 50 cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospectus" in this paper. Address

C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y., or
M. S. QUAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Beaver, Penna.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET

BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Turkish Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Jas. Rennels, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, to present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel Mullough, dec'd, late of Borough tp., Beaver, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH ANDERSON,

Jan. 6, 1858. Administrator.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS.,

PITTSBURGH.

Established in 1840; incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MORRIS HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD.

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President with a Superintendent and five Assistant teachers of Book-keeping, and several teachers and lecturers.

J. S. DUNCAN, *one of the best* penmen in the country, Author of the gem of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, Professor of Penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the leading business men of the East and West, as the most comprehensive and practical system of accounts now in use, and after from ten to fifteen years careful application of its principles to business, over four hundred students have attested its superiority, (circular 12,) all the arrangements for teaching being perfected by nearly 20 years' experience of the principal, students graduate in one half the time required in other colleges, using $15 or $20 in cash.

Upwards of 1000 students have entered the institution since founded. To defray full particulars of the complete training for business and the character of the institution, send for its pamphlet circular, 50 pages, with *samples of* Mr Duncan's writing, which are mailed free.

Duff's Book-keeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1; postage 20 cts.

Duff's Steamboat Book-keeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, 8 mailed post paid. This splendid work and Duff's Book-keeping have recently been awarded FIFTEEN FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, attesting the fact that their being the best treatises on the subjects now in use.

An elegantly bound copy of Duncan's Penmanship is presented to every student on graduating in the institution.

Duncan's Copy Books, consisting of numbers, 24 quarto pages each, are in a number, with the author's direction for using. One Dollar pays for the most thorough system for book-keeping ever published, 121 cents per number, with a liberal discount to the trade; and to teachers on application to the publishers, G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞ Call and see Mr. Duncan perform with the pen. 11:30.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY, at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by RHODES KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.

WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
JOS. S. KIRK

Nov. 18, 1857

NOTICE

THE law requires Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court. Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th day of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE "BEE HIVE."

No. 74 Market st. between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, Scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE OF SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept 18, '57.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promissory* note, on or before the first day of January next after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. E JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov. 10, 1857.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and *are determined to sell at lower prices* than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and give people a chance to buy themselves rich. Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in

SEPTEMBER 1857.

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Reglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Reglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1.25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Reglans and Sacks. Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Reglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

oct7—tf

Wanted,

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS

BARLEY,

At the Bridgewater Malt-House.

Bridgewater, Dec. 2, '57. J. VERA.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.

Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of *Medicine* and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.

New Brighton, Oct. 7.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!

Purchased at a Cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

GREEK SLAVE!

To be purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANFRED DESPAIR," also to A copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to

A certificate in the Award of Premiums, also A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

This it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a *Splendid Three Dollar Engraving!* ART JOURNAL, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture may be received in addition thus giving every subscriber an equivalent to the value *of three dollars*, and a certificate gratis

to one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Clubs taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty fine Engravings, price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, N. Y.

SWEET WATER HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the Stop lately occupied by David Johnston, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Sofas, Card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, or made to order, at all hours, and a will be done in a workmanship, quality and workmanship, favorably with those manufactured in any establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Main street, one door west of the Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Dec. 24, 1857.

Feed Feed For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of Flour, by the barrel and other quantity, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, which he offers for sale upon moderate terms, at the Sweet Water Mills. F. W. WALKER.

Industry, Dec. 23—3m.

Notice to Millers.—20 Improved Rail Road Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by WARDROP, 47 Fifth st. aug26

January Appointment.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, Jan'y 18, 1858.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physician had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

We commend the following unparalelled case of ulceration of the right lung, involving doubtless the pleura, to the attentive perusal of consumptives. The incleme ncy of the two past seasons have produced an occasional cold, but revived none of the old symptoms. The Logan Co. Republican says: Mr. More is well known to us and to the County: his statement is entitled to all confidence. No facts can be better attested.

Union tp. Logan Co., O. Feb. 1857.

Dr. Tubbs—Dear Sir: When I saw you in July last, I was in a very feeble condition. I had had a violent cough for the eight months previous, accompanied by a discharge of enormous quantities of putrid matter, such as issues from an old sore. Sometimes it was tinged with blood. The accumulation of matter in the chest became so great as to cause an enlargement externally of the breast or side.—When the abcess broke, the flow of matter was so profuse as nearly to cause suffocation.

After expectorating thus freely, swelling would subside. The pus would then gradually collect again, producing the same fullness, and followed by a most copious discharge as before. This continued for about four months, and until after I commenced your treatment. I was reduced in flesh, had night sweats, and my ankles and lower limbs swelled so large that bandaging was resorted to in order to reduce it. My cough was continuous, some nights depriving me almost altogether of rest or sleep. Improvement was gradual, but continued after seeing you, until I got entirely rid of my sweats, cough, and expectoration, also the enlargement of the side, and am again as fleshy as is usual for me when in health. So far the severe weather of winter has produced no return of my old symptoms, and health and strength remain comfortably good. I had no expectation of ever again being as well as I am now. I now furnish this that others may know what means were employed during my recovery. Having resided forty years in Logan county, I am well known to its citizens, to whom reference may be had. Yours truly, SAMUEL MOER.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered System, these Pills will effect a cure, when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country,

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER, Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cross, sr, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.

Nov. 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Martha W. Snitger, left my bed and board, without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S,

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

Stock of Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS and CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.

☞ All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, Oct. 14, '57.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter, rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittents, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorh et n

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,
Coughs,	Debility,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,
Costiveness,	Liver Compl'ts,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dyspepsia,	Indigestion,
Influenza,	Inflammation,
Piles,	Venereal Affe'n
Headaches,	Weak'n

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THE PAPERS?

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election-time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe! you cannot lose a cent—
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus spent is money lent
On interest, four fold paid.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying from a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news
While he was going off.

I took the paper and I read
Of some new pills in force,
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day
If her distress would leave her.

Next day she was again at work,
Divested of her pain,
But did'nt forget to pay the debt
Till taken down again.

"Here, Je sie, take these 'silver wheels,'
Go pay the printer now!"
She spoke, and slept, and then awoke
With health upon her brow.

I knew two men as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps,
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One took the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children can all read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no papers, and
While straggling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown
And killed him "werry good."

Had he been reading of the news
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Not from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bill when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

Liberal Minded.

Under this head an exchange tells the following good story of a rather progressive youth at the East:

A gentleman in our hearing the other day made a boy an offer, which, we think, exhibited traits of disinterested benevolence. The boy referred to, was a ragged, shiftless, vagrant boy, who had been idling about the streets of late. The gentleman of whom we speak, meeting the lad and evidently commiserating his unfortunate condition, addressed him thus:

"Boy, where did you come from, and how do you live?"

"Come from Pennsylvany, and live by earin'. What of it?"

"Would you like something to do?"

"Don't care, if 'taint hard work!"

"Well, boy, if you like, I will set you up in business that will prove both pleasant and profitable."

"Drive ahead; I'm lissenen'."

"Well, you go somewhere and steal a basket, and then go around begging for cold victuals, and you may have half you get!"

The impudence of the ragmuffin's answer to this display of liberality, caused him to be 'set up' in the 'boot business.'"

A Religious Courtship.

A young Gentleman happening to sit at Church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young Lady, for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan:

He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text:

2d Epistle of John, verse 5.—"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we *love* one another."

She returned it, pointing to the 2d chapter of Ruth, verse 10th:

"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?"

He returned the book, pointing to the 12th verse of the 3d Epistle of John:

"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face."

From the above interview, a marriage took place the following week.

A GOOD IDEA.—A friend meeting Gov. Reeder in New York a few days since, said:

"Well, Governor, things are working."

"Yes," said the Governor, "and do you know, we think of calling a Convention of the Governors of Kansas, in order to compare notes, and decide upon some plan to quiet agitation, and settle the affairs of "Bleeding Kansas." The fact is the Government has got so much on its hands in removing the unfaithful, degenerate Democrats, and then finding fit persons to fill their places, that we fear it cannot attend to Kansas affairs."

"Well," said his friend, "I think you are likely to have a full meeting."

☞Why will America's emblem outlive those of England, France, Ireland and Scotland? Because the rose must fade, the lily droop, the shamrock die, the thistle wither—but the stars are eternal.

☞"Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a periphasis?" "Madam, it is simply a circumlocutary cycle of oratorical senorini, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in verbal profoundity." "Thank you sir."

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

J. B. SMITH & CO,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs. good Sugar for One Dollar; 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar, Delanes from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞GIVE THEM A TRIAL.☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c. &c. (nov18)

LARD OIL, NO 1, EXTRA,
AND
Burning Fluid, prime article,
FOR SALE BY
A. S. HARVEY,
No. 8, Stewarts Row.

Bridgewater, Dec. 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Stockman dec'd. have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
M B. WELSH, Adm'r.
Dec. 9th., 1857.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.
Now on Exhibition at
NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞CALL AND SEE.☜

☞State and County Rights for sale by the Agent.
J. O. S. GOLDEN.
Sept. 9, 1857.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS
No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of
Fall Dry Goods and Notions,
to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—10 of the improved Railroad Powers are ready for delivery at our shop, combining the best improvements; warranted with 3 men and 2 horses to thresh 175 bushels per day, or double that quantity of oats, in the most complete order. Price $160.
Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND MILLERS—CORN SHELLERS, for hand or power that will shell and clean 2000 bushels per day in the most perfect manner—warranted in every respect—at the seed store, 47 Fifth st. Pittsburg.
Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

PRUNING TOOLS—LONG-HANDLED SAWS, CHISELS, SHEARS, & KNIVES, of the most approved patterns for Orchard pruning, &c. at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh Pa.
Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Dec. 9, 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.
WITH
W. HAMPTON & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,
NO. 128 WOOD STREET,
WADE HAMPTON, } *PITTSBURG, PA.*
OTIS B. CHILDS. }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jacob Peirsol, deceased, late of New Sewickly tp, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.
JEREMIAH PEIRSOL,
Dec. 16, 1857. Administrator.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
A large lot of fresh fruit, consisting of
Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, Gooseberries, Grapes, &c.,
Put up in hermetrically sealed cans.
Warranted good. For sale at
A. BESTWICK'S,
Cor. Broadway and Apple streets,
dec23 '57 New Brighton, Pa.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property, in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad, about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W. Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.

☞For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.
Industry, Nov. 16, '56 J. ROSS.

TRUSTEES ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H. Wilson, Esq., Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented Oct. 21st. 1857, and confirmed nisi—which account will be allowed by the Court, on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.
Dec. 2, 1857. WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.
Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 2d door below Market House, New Brighton.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR.....JOHN T. SHANE.
THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO
Corner of Wood and 4th sts,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND FANCY GOODS.
Our stock of Imported and Domestic
Fancy and Variety Goods,
Including
PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,
And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.
Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hat and Cap Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.
NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Beaver, Nutria, Silk* and *Cassimere* Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and *Mohair* Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER ENGINE WORKS
Chills, McConnell and Darraghs,
FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the
PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE
of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder, or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers; Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Miley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c.; besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

Messrs. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI.
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate
2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.
3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.
Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Blair, Esq. for settlement.
Beaver Oct. 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!
Just Received
AND FOR SALE LOW, BY
P. B. YOUNG,
At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk
BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, Jayne's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Worm Lozenges, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Wistar's Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam of Liverwort, Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Syrup of Tar, Wistar's Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Dr. Bosh's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Dr. Swayne's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Liniment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs at the Store of P. B. YOUNG.
July 1, '57.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and scientific and successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and which sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a positive habit of body prevails; disease is soon engendered, serious and often fatal diseases which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the shores all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Hospitals, has shown results surpassing any thing heretofore known of any medicine. Cures like these excite wonder and belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Ambassador Lawrence, Minister Elect to England.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, elected by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but every one feels convinced that the experience of most public men is found in their curative virtues.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete aid the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable medies, extracted by chemical process in a state purity, and combined together in such a manner to insure the best results. This system of compound for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any other. The reason is perfectly obvious. While the old mode of composition, every medicine is charged with more or less of perfidious and inimical qualities, by this each individual virtue or ailment is destroyed for the curative effects present all the restorative properties of each subject employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident that such should prove as they have proved more powerful to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the acute Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in United States and British American Provinces, however, none should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forward by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be told if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject free acknowledge the commendations of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by the late Professor Jackson, of Philadelphia, to be a most powerful remedy, and more than one hundred of my Pills, and even more certificates are within my reach, of their effects in the most obstinate cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruptions, Tumors, Female Complaints, Pain in the Side, Back, and Loins, and for the relief of such as require a gentle purgative. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and are the best aperient now before the public. For minute directions for their use in the various diseases they cure, see our Almanac, which the Agents below named will furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, Mass. Price $1 per box, or 6 Boxes for $5

AGENTS—Logan & Thompson, Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater, C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton, J. Black, Darling on, and by druggists everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningim, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?
Use Kaiser's
CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA
OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, pains, Bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the joints, swellings, sore, lame or weak joints, swellings, sore, tender, painful, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application, it has no equal. The numerous cures effected by the use of the remarkable Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has induced the proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

WM. Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment is a very sovereign bruise, and it has given immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all my afflicted.
WM. PLATE,
Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a bruise I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH
Beaver, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail by Charles L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Vegetable Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Hoofland's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Just Received
at the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.
10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
6 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " neen Sun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.
For sale low by
C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
C. LUKENS,
W. W. LISLE,
HORACE BEESON.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Blies.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞Sold by Keyser & Sons, Philadelphia, General Agents for Pa. For sale by W. Fleming, Pittsburgh; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Mackey & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	*Mantillas*,	*Fancy Silks*,	
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,	
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,	
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,	

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected.
T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester on the hill.

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial sets on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. We invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856-6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street. The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.
Beaver, Dec. 18, 1854.

Low by the Piece.
100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, C. P. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.
LUKENS & SONS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.
may 6

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death, may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for cough and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
REV. J. GASTON.
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.
Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New-York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.
G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Scehon	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.
Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!
To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.
Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B. S. Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.
☞Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6½ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at
July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater

A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambrays, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, sackcens, tickings &c